

# WEATHER.

Fair tonight and tomorrow, without decided temperature change; gentle to moderate southwest and west winds. Temperature in the next twenty-four hours: Highest, 71, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 47, at 5 a.m. today. Full report on page 19.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 19.

No. 20,120.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

Today's Star Contains  
Two Parts.

Last Week's Star Net Circulation—  
Daily Average, 73,607; Sunday, 54,333.

ONE CENT.

## NISH THREATENED AND SERB ARMY IS IN GREATER PERIL

First Phase of Austrian-German-Bulgarian Campaign  
Said to Be Complete.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE  
WORRIES THE ALLIES

Hostility of King Constantine's  
Government Continues to Be Subject of Rumors.

USKUP REPORTED RETAKEN

Bulgars Also Said to Have Occupied  
Port Danube, Kosiak and Pristina—French Gains and Repulse Reported.

LONDON, October 29.—The first phase of the Austro-German-Bulgarian campaign in Serbia is completed. Not only have the invaders of Serbia realized the important objective of joining hands in the northeastern corner of the country, but they have enhanced this military advantage by procuring free passage down the Danube.

A flotilla of steamers is said to be already waiting to transport war material, and, if as stated confidently by Austro-German and Bulgarian leaders, Serbia cannot interfere with these arrangements, Bulgaria's ammunition shortage should soon be relieved and her offensive power greatly strengthened.

The progress of Bulgarian troops east and northeast of Nish both threatens the city and places the Serbian army in a position of increased danger. Moreover, like the union of Bulgarian and Teutonic armies further north, the capture of Nish would have more than mere military or strategic advantage, since it would make possible rapid establishment of railway communication through Belgrade, Nish and Sofia, among Austria, Germany and their allies.

From the north the Germans and Austrians are advancing over a wide front, which runs slightly southeast from Valjevo and swings in a broad curve northeast almost to the Danube at Kladovo, where it joins the right wing of the Bulgarians.

Anxiety as to Greece.

Rumor continues to ascribe to the Greek government intentions hostile to the entente powers, even going so far as to say that Greece has an understanding with Bulgaria that the psychological moment will fall upon the allied troops which landed at Saloniki. No such designs are really credited to Greece in London, but England and France continue to watch the political situation at Athens with unceasing anxiety.

Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary, said today that Greece's espousal of the cause of the central powers was an impossibility, and similar assurances come from authoritative Greek sources.

Bulgarians Take Towns.

A dispatch from the Bulgarian news agency says the Bulgarians have occupied Port Danube and captured Kosiak. Bulgarian troops advancing from Egri Palanka have entered Pristina after occupying Uskup, according to an Athens correspondent. It is believed that the Serbians now occupy a defensive position west of the Vardar river and that their bases are Monastir and Givelski.

French Gain Heights.

Reuter's Athens correspondent learns from Serbian sources that the French operating in the Strumitsa region have occupied the heights Valandovo, Ruzhica and Tatar Liffre. These heights dominate Strumitsa, which is not expected to hold out much longer against the French attack.

There is no recent news in Athens from the northern Serb front. The correspondent of the London Times reports that Turkey is about to issue a decree for the confiscation of the property of belligerents owing to a threat of the entente powers to confiscate German property in belligerent countries.

Repulse of Allies Claimed.

BERLIN, October 29.—Turkish troops have engaged and repulsed an Anglo-French force near Strumitsa, according to a dispatch from Sofia given out by the Overseas News Agency.

"Bulgarian and Turkish mountain artillery has done great execution," says the dispatch. "Two thousand prisoners, among whom were troops of all arms, have been taken." The Frankfurter Zeitung in commenting on the Balkan situation says that the campaign against Serbia may now be considered won in its essentials. "Serbian troops are still fighting in the northeastern corner," says the newspaper, "but their country must soon yield to our pressure. The day when the German and Bulgarian armies unite will be an important date in the world's history."

Change of Aspect Claimed.

PARIS, October 29.—The correspondent of the Havas News Agency at Athens (Continued on Second Page.)

## BELIEVES BUSINESS ON CLIMB UPWARD

Authority in New York's Financial District Foresees Substantial Improvement.

NOT THOUGHT ENTIRELY  
DUE TO "WAR ORDERS"

Given Credit, However, for Starting  
Ball Rolling and Aiding Other  
Lines of Industry.

BY N. O. MESSENGER.

NEW YORK, October 29.—General business throughout the country has started upon a steady climb toward betterment, and is entering an era of substantial improvement, is the opinion of competent authority in the financial district to whom The Star's correspondent applied for information.

Reports coming to these quarters from great industrial corporations, wholesale houses and railroads, substantiated by like information from the banks, all agree that there is marked increase in the volume of business, with promise of better for the future.

These reports have no reference to speculation in stocks, nor are they based entirely upon the "war orders," although the latter are given credit for starting the ball rolling, and unquestionably have materially affected in a favorable way many collateral lines of industry.

It is explained that while to the general public mind "war orders" signify mainly trappings of shell and powder, they in reality include scores of other necessities, such as steel, wood and cloth. The orders are distributed among hundreds of large and small concerns in widely separated localities of the country.

The employment of labor in the industry affected has in turn put in circulation money which has gone for the purchase of food, clothing and other necessities, and the result is a general "picking up" in business.

But aside from all this there are said to be signs visible to the eyes and acceptable to the understanding of men who will have to supply the money to finance improved business of what they term a general "picking up" of many staple lines of business.

Railroads, for example, equipment of all kinds in volume, iron is advancing in price with increasing demand. Woolen mills are preparing to work double shifts, this on account of Russian war orders for the moment. Western fruit packers, however, whose business is not affected by the war, report an immense increase in the total over last year.

In Boston The Star's correspondent was told that the small manufacturers of New England, making a thousand articles for the general public, are reporting good outlook for the future.

New York city reflects the swelling activity in commercial lines in the crowded condition of the hotels, patronized by business men and the general public with money to spend from every section. One cannot get into the popular hotels unless reservations have been made in advance.

All these visitors from the interior bring hopeful accounts. The farmers are spending or investing their returns from the big crops of this year's harvest.

Car Shortage Imminent.

I was told this morning that one of the trunk line railroads reports that at a point 150 miles west of New York there is a congestion of freight, which the road is unable to move for lack of freight cars, and that a car shortage may be imminent in the next few weeks.

Business interests are very much concerned over the lack of transportation facilities on the high seas, but see no way to better conditions at present. Ocean freight rates have gone up amazingly, both at ports in the United States and Canada. The necessity for the prompt movement of wheat to Europe is largely responsible for the enormous advances in ocean freight.

Secretary McAdoo's plan for solving the merchant marine question is not well liked in the financial district and will be opposed vigorously by Boston and New York in the coming Congress.

A joint debate is to be held in this city shortly between Secretary McAdoo and Senator Weeks of Massachusetts over the merchant marine question, when Senator Weeks will set forth the views of a portion of the business world toward the administration's plans.

How \$1 Started Me to Success

THE story of a man who began by saving \$1—and how that \$1 started him on his way to business success.

A true story.

What this man did every man can do. Every week our Sunday Magazine publishes these little stories of how other men and women have achieved success.

This particular story is in the next

Sunday Magazine

of The Sunday Star

## REFERENDUM LIKELY ON DEFENSE ISSUE

Chamber of Commerce of United States May Sound Business Men by Vote.

SUBJECT IS BROACHED BY  
MEMBERS OF THAT BODY

Views Would Be of Service to Congress in Determining Whether Cost Would Be Acceptable.

THE Chamber of Commerce of the United States expects to be of service to Congress and the Washington government generally in determining the question whether the people of the United States, at least the business men of the country, are willing to pay for increased military preparedness.

This information was obtained today from Elliott H. Goodwin, general secretary of the national chamber, at its headquarters here in the Riggs building.

In response to an inquiry as to whether the chamber contemplates taking a referendum vote among the boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other business organizations of the United States which compose its membership on the question of whether the business men of the country, irrespective of political affiliations, want and are willing to pay for increased military preparedness, Mr. Goodwin said that members of the national chamber had already broached the subject to headquarters.

"The subject is undoubtedly engaging the attention of the country," Mr. Goodwin said, "and is likely to be under continued discussion in Congress this winter. I do not know that a referendum could be arranged for, in view of the fact that when a proposition is sent out by the national chamber it is necessary to state it that it can be voted on 'Yes' or 'No' by the different trade bodies composing our membership."

"As I understand it, no fixed proposal for a certain kind of increased military preparedness and method of payment has yet been advanced by the government, and until that is made public we would not have anything to submit to a vote by referendum."

Feature of Next Annual Meeting.

"But I will say that the subject has already been brought up with the national chamber, and that it is likely to be a large feature of our next annual meeting, which takes place in February here. Under our organization plan every member has a right to bring up any subject he or she may represent, and so no one may say him nay. So that I think the question is certain to come up and that we will have an opportunity to be of public service in this respect."

It is understood that the next annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is to be the largest in the history of the organization. It is said to be likely that there will be no less than 1,000 or 1,200 business men, the leaders in their country, gathered in Washington for the occasion. Last convention there were about 600 delegates.

At the last annual meeting of the chamber the proposal to pass a government surplus bill was the big feature under discussion, and senators, representatives and other leaders in the government attended the session.

The discussion admittedly was of great value to Congress, as it was participated in by some of the leading business men of the country.

Later on a referendum was sent out by the chamber in which the business men of the country were asked to indicate whether or not they favored the proposed bill, and much information as to the sentiment of the business men of the country for and against various proposals in that connection was laid before Congress.

It was said in Washington today that if the Chamber of Commerce of the United States does take up the question of military preparedness and how the people of the country shall pay for it, Congress votes for it, the discussion will likely be of great value.

Will along those lines have been in favor of increased military preparedness have been in doubt as to how the increased expenditures which would be necessary should be met. William J. Bryan, the leader of the movement against a bigger army and navy, has declared again and again that the people of the country will not stand the increased taxation that might be necessary.

SPEECHES FOR 24 HOURS.

Continuous Oration on Woman Suffrage to Begin Tonight.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Twenty-four hours of continuous oratory beginning at midnight tonight with a meeting in Long Acre Square, will mark the beginning of the whirlwind finish of the woman suffrage campaign. Forty-eight speakers have been enlisted and will relieve one another at half-hour intervals, so that the meeting will be continuous until midnight Saturday night.

Students from Columbia University will start the speechmaking, and the list of speakers will set forth the leaders of the woman suffrage organizations.

Lincoln Rifle Sells for \$285.

NEW YORK, October 29.—A rifle purchased by Abraham Lincoln and Henry Broderick for his regiment, the 6th New York, and which was used by the famous war President in deer hunting, brought \$285 in a sale of Lincoln relics here. It was a part of the collection of John E. Burton of Milwaukee. One of Lincoln's law books was sold for \$95.

Gifts to Princeton University.

PRINCETON, N. J., October 29.—Gifts to Princeton University amounting to \$463,225, were announced at a meeting of the trustees yesterday. They include \$250,000 from Mrs. Russell Sage for new dining hall, \$125,000 from Mrs. William Church Osborn of New York city for the endowment of the Dodge professorship of medieval history, and \$25,000 to establish the Noel Bassett memorial scholarship.

## JAPAN REQUESTS CHINA TO POSTPONE CHANGE

Declares That There Is Strong Opposition to the Re-Establishment of Monarchy.

TO KIOKI, October 29.—Official announcement was made by the foreign office today that Japan has requested China to postpone the project for re-establishment of a monarchical form of government. The foreign office statement declared an unrecurrent of opposition to a monarchy exists among the Chinese, and that it is far stronger than has been imagined. In fact, the foreign office says, a feeling of unrest is spreading in all parts of China.

The foreign office praises the administration of President Yuan Shi-kai, but fears the sudden move to re-establish the monarchy is likely, in view of the widespread opposition, to cause disorders such as would endanger the future of China.

PEKING, October 29, 2:30 p.m.—The Russian minister, M. Krupenski, the British minister, Sir John Newell Jordan, and Charge d'Affaires of the Japanese legation consulted Foreign Minister Lu Cheng-Hsing yesterday at the foreign office concerning the possible results of China's change to a monarchical form of government.

Lu Cheng-Hsing told M. Obata of his collection of the Chinese people, who are now voting on the question. In consequence of this fact, the foreign minister added, he personally believed the government was powerless to delay action at the polls. However, this opinion was unofficial and the government, he said, probably would not reply to the three powers in a few days.

Announcement of election returns in various provinces shows no votes against re-establishment of a monarchy. Complete returns will be given officially November 20.

WOULD ARBITRATE ALL  
PRIZE COURT VERDICTS

LONDON, October 29.—The foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, said in the house of commons that the American government had the right to demand the submission to an international tribunal of verdicts of the British prize court. Sir Edward made this admission on being pressed as to the power given to the American government in this regard in the British note of July 31 last.

"If a dispute arose with the United States," he said, "after all legal remedies had been exhausted, I think we should be bound to refer it to arbitration."

The secretary added that this was the usual procedure adopted by the British government "when ordinary negotiations have failed, and is to be preferred to settlement by war."

QUITS SERBIAN CABINET  
AND DIES SHORTLY AFTER

PARIS, October 29.—The Serbian legation announced today the death of Lazar Pasic, former Serbian minister of finance. M. Pasic was a member of the present Serbian cabinet. He resigned early this morning on account of illness.

Mr. Bryan's Fifth Day in Ohio.

KENIA, Ohio, October 29.—William J. Bryan, former Secretary of State, began the fifth day of his campaign for a dry Ohio with an address here this morning, in which he urged the voters to support the proposed prohibition amendment to the state constitution. The special train on which the Bryan party is traveling will also make stops today at Washington Court House, Wilmington, Morrow, Middletown Junction, Middletown, Hamilton, Eaton and Dayton.

Should Control Prices.

While Senator Owen did not advocate that the government should have plants enough to build all of the war materials it might need, he said there should be enough factories so that the government could demand a fair and equitable price quotation from the private enterprises.

Monument to Be Erected to Peter Vallone, Who Saved Six at Fire.

PITTSBURGH, October 29.—A monument is to be erected to Peter Vallone, who lost his life after rescuing six girls during a fire at the factory of the Union Paper Box Company on the north side Monday. This action was decided upon at a meeting of prominent local Italians last night.

The public service committee of the city council at a special meeting yesterday adopted a resolution praising Vallone for his bravery and providing that the city, in recognition of his valor, defray the expenses of his funeral.

Abandons Hydroaeroplane Flight.

OCEAN CITY, Md., October 29.—Beryl H. Kendrick, who left Albany, N. Y., at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning in a hydroaeroplane in an attempt to fly to Cape Hatteras, N. C., lost his way in a dense fog after passing Seaside Park, N. J., and when overtaken by darkness was obliged to land in Assawoman bay, near here. The trip to Hatteras will be abandoned.

A. J. O'Reilly Dead at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—A. J. O'Reilly, general agent of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railway at Indianapolis, and widely known in railroad circles throughout the north, has died here after an illness of several months. He was born in Reading, Pa., in 1850.

FOR U. S. OWNED  
MUNITION PLANTS

Senator Owen Thinks Maintenance by the Government Is Highly Desirable.

Construction and maintenance by the government of big plants for producing war materials is advocated by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, who conferred for some time today with Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department about such construction. Following the conference Senator Owen said he believed the government should build its own plants and keep them going in laying up a large reserve of the materials which would be needed in time of war.

In his talk with the Secretary, Senator Owen asserted that he made known only his personal opinions as a representative of the people of the west.

"The government should build plants all over the country," said Senator Owen, "where it could manufacture all the materials which would be needed by it in conducting a war."

They need not necessarily be the finished products, but could be put in a partly finished state and then stored away until needed. The government should be absolutely independent of private enterprise in its war preparations.

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## Sidelights on Our Trade in Argentina.

Some American firms thought they saw a fine chance to unload "seconds" on the Argentine market; but eventually it weighed heavily against them. Now they know better. Read this article by Robert F. Wilson in The Sunday Star.

## KING OF ENGLAND INJURED WHILE AT FRONT IN FRANCE

Horse Rears and Falls When Troops Cheer Ruler—Confined to Bed, But Condition Improves.

LONDON, October 29.—An accident to the king happened yesterday morning. He was thrown from his horse and severely bruised.

The following official announcement was made: "While the king this morning (Thursday) was inspecting his army in the field his horse, excited by the cheers of the troops, reared up and fell. The king was bruised severely and will be confined to bed for the present."

(Signed) "ARTHUR SLOUGGETT," "ANTHONY BOWLEY," "BERTRAND DAWSON," "WILMOT HERRINGHAM," "CUTHBERT WALLACE."

Condition Improves.

A later bulletin, under today's date says: "The king has had a fair night, with some sleep. The temperature is now 99.2, and pulse 75. His majesty's general condition has improved and no complications have arisen."

"ANTHONY BOWLEY."

It is understood that the accident to the king was not serious although no details have been made public beyond those disclosed in the official announcement.

King on Visit to Troops.

Announcement was made on Monday that King George was in France, having gone to visit the British army. On Tuesday the king with the Prince of Wales, President Poincare and the French war minister, Alexandre Millerand, reviewed the British troops. He then called on Gen. Joffre and witnessed a review of the French colonial troops.

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## CHARGES "WIREPULLERS" WITH GETTING UNFAIR FAVORS FROM CONGRESS

W. D. Mackenzie of the Tax Reform Association Asserts That Facts Are "Notorious."

Testifying Before Joint Committee of Congress, He Advocates Separation of Governmental Functions in District of Columbia.

Charges that wires had been pulled in Congress by men of influence among District residents for the benefit of special classes were made by W. D. Mackenzie, speaking in behalf of the Tax Reform Association, today before the joint select committee of Congress investigating the fiscal relations between the United States and the District of Columbia.

"These facts are so notorious that I am not going to attempt to prove them," said Mr. Mackenzie.

RESENTED BY SENATOR WORKS.

Senator Works of California, a member of the Senate District committee, and also a member of the investigating committee, resented this statement. He said:

"I resent this charge of favoritism, as a member of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia."

Mr. Mackenzie said that he had referred only to happenings in the past, and that there is "nothing like it now."

Mr. Mackenzie's argument before the committee urged the enactment of laws by Congress to give local self government to the people of the District. He also urged that a different method of taxation be established, suggesting the single tax as the ideal method.

Thinks Scheme Impractical.

He was questioned closely by members of the committee as to how it would be possible effectually to separate the services of government performed for the people and for the government. Representative Gard and Senator Works showed by a series of questions that such a program would not be feasible, so far as policing, caring for the streets, giving fire protection and other similar services were concerned.

A. S. Worthington of the citizens' joint committee, before adjournment was taken for the lunch hour, suggested that time would be saved by the congressional committee if it adjourned over tomorrow, thereby giving the representatives of the citizens' joint committee an opportunity to prepare further information for the investigating committee.

The committee will hold a session tomorrow, but will not meet Monday and Tuesday, it was announced by Chairman Chilton this afternoon, after an executive session of the committee.

James Hugh Kealey, representing the Tax Reform Association, followed Mr. Mackenzie.

Replies to Mr. Browne.

Henry B. F. Macfarland of the joint citizens' committee took the stand at the opening of the hearing today, stating that he wished to reply to some suggestions made yesterday afternoon by Herbert J. Browne during his testimony before the Tax Reform Association. "While I was absent," said Mr. Macfarland, "Mr. Browne presented before figures of an assessment of government property in the District completed in 1904 by Mr. Darnelle. Mr. Browne attempted to make me in some way responsible for these figures, saying that I was chairman of the board of District Commissioners at the time and that I had transmitted the letter of transmittal always is printed with the report. I hold the document, printed as a Senate report, but it carries no such letter with it. This cannot be properly called an assessment, and could not be officially passed upon by the Commissioners. It must have been transmitted to the Senate District committee by Mr. Darnelle himself. That is all I know about it."

Mr. Macfarland then referred to Mr. Mackenzie's remarks about the Kaibab case, saying that he wished it understood by the committee that he was not in office at the time this case was decided.

Argues for Tax Reform Association.

Mr. Mackenzie then began the argument for the Tax Reform Association. He said that all persons in the District were anxious that the District be saved, but that many of them had different ideas as to how it should be saved.

Tax Reform Association is not afraid of what Congress may do, provided it will just do something," he said.

Mr. Mackenzie called attention to the fact that Arthur P. Davis was to have spoken today, but that he had been compelled to go out of the city on official business. He said that the committee give him a hearing on his return.

Mr. Mackenzie said that the half-and-half plan, while it had done much harm, had done one good thing and that was to make it possible for the District to get out of debt. Representative Gard asked when the District debt would be wiped out and Mr. Mackenzie said that he thought it would be entirely paid in five or six years.

"According to the present rate by which it is being paid off," he interrupted, "it is being paid off by the District debt will be all paid by 1924."

Mr. Gard brought out that the District debt is represented entirely now by the 3.5 bonds.

Influence and Power Used.

Mr. Mackenzie referred to other city governments, declaring that in American politics things are sometimes done for special interests which the people would not have countenanced. Then he declared that in the past men of influence and power in the District had been able to pull wires for the benefit of "special classes."

"These facts are so notorious that I am not going to attempt to prove them. There has been the same opportunity national government. Representative Gard and Senator Works showed by a series of questions that such a program would not be feasible, so far as policing, caring for the streets, giving fire protection and other similar services were concerned."

Representative Berger of Milwaukee, who was a member of the House District committee a few years ago, made a statement to the effect that when he was going riding in the country around Washington he would see fields and woods, with paved streets running through them and electric lines on both sides waiting for the people to come, and you could almost see the land values rising. Mr. Berger also discovered near the navy yard sections without sidewalks.

"I would not land values grow just the same if some city council elected by the people instead of Congress had ordered those bridges and pavings and lights," asked Senator Chilton.

"Oh, yes."

"Well, then, have you any brand of analysis you can send here to change all this?"

For Democratic Government.